



Carrier Information Guide

United States

Document Requirements for Travel

February 2019



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

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Introduction

Anyone seeking entry into the United States of America, whether a United States (U.S.) citizen, a U.S. resident or a visitor to the U.S., must have in his/her possession documentation of identity and nationality. In addition, each traveler must be in possession of proper documentation for the purpose of his/her travel. U.S. law provides that transportation carriers may be liable for improperly documented passengers brought to the United States.

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Carrier Information Guide serves as a reference aid for travel industry personnel. It outlines the required documents that apply to persons entering or departing the United States. Carrier personnel are urged to familiarize themselves with all sections of the publication and reference it in their examination of travel documents. To request training of carrier staff on topics in this publication, please forward your request via the Carrier Liaison Program email address, CLP@dhs.gov.

Regional Carrier Liaison Groups (RCLG) have been created by CBP to assist carriers with questions regarding U.S. entry, with a primary focus on assisting overseas carriers to determine the authenticity of travel documents. The RCLG will respond to carrier inquiries concerning the validity of travel documents or admissibility of travelers. Once a determination is made on validity or admissibility, the RCLG will make a RECOMMENDATION whether to board the passenger or to deny boarding. The final decision to board or not board lies with the carrier. Regional Carrier Liaison Groups have been established in Miami, New York and Honolulu.

If you are located at an airport serviced by the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) or the Joint Security Program (JSP), contact should be made with either an IAP or JSP officer.

The RCLGs are available 24 hours a day. This service is available to all carriers worldwide for any flight destined to the United States.

RCLG	SERVICE AREA	PHONE NUMBER
Honolulu	Asia, Pacific Rim	808-237-4632
Miami	Latin America, Caribbean	305-874-5444
New York	Europe, Africa, Mid-East	718-553-1783

Also, carrier personnel are encouraged to reference two U.S. government internet sites for updates and general information, U.S. Customs and Border Protection www.cbp.gov and the U.S. Department of State, Consular Affairs www.travel.state.gov. For public information requests, please contact the CBP INFO Center at <https://help.cbp.gov/app/home>

Part I:

**Required Documents For
Entry To The United States**

I. Arrival By Air

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative requires all air travelers (including U.S. citizens) to and from North and South America, the Caribbean and Bermuda to have a passport or other accepted document that establishes the bearer's identity and nationality to enter or depart the United States.

Unless otherwise indicated, all travel documents must be valid and unexpired.

A. U.S. CITIZENS — must provide one of the following:

- **U.S. Passport**
- **Emergency U.S. Passport**
- **Nexus Card** (only via Canadian airports)

Special Classes of U.S. Citizens:

1. U.S. citizen **military personnel on active duty** may be boarded without a U.S. passport if in possession of official travel orders and military ID.
2. U.S. citizen **merchant mariners** may be boarded without a U.S. passport if in possession of U.S. Merchant Mariner Card indicating U.S. citizenship.
3. U.S. citizens and nationals who travel **directly between the United States** and its possessions and territories, without touching at a foreign port or place, are not required to present a valid passport. The United States possessions and territories include Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Swains Island, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

B. U.S. RESIDENTS — must provide one of the following:

- Permanent Resident Card, Form I-551
- Expired Conditional Resident Card, Form I-551 accompanied by Form I-797, Notice of Action indicating the card validity is extended
- Immigrant Visa and passport
- Temporary Residence Stamp (“ADIT”) contained in a passport or on Form I-94
- Reentry Permit, Form I-327
- Refugee Travel Document, Form I-571
- Parole Authorization, Form I-512
- U.S. Government issued Transportation Letter / Lincoln Boarding Foil

Exceptions

Child born abroad to lawful permanent resident may be boarded if the child was born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident alien, or a national, of the United States. However, the child’s application for admission to the United States must be made within two years of birth and the child is accompanied by the parent who is applying for readmission as a permanent resident upon the first return of the parent to the United States after the birth of the child.

Child born abroad to an accompanying parent after issuance of an immigrant visa to the parent but before the parent’s initial admission as an immigrant may be boarded as long as the child has a passport and birth certificate.

Alien member of the U.S. Armed Forces with official orders and Military Identification Card.

C. VISITORS / TRANSIT PASSENGERS — must provide the following:

- Passport and visa (unless visa exempt)

Visa Exempt Visitors:**Canadian Nationals**

- Passport required. Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant visa classifications (see Part IV).
- **Nexus Card** (only via Canadian airports)

Bermudans

- Passport required. Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant visa classifications (see part IV).

Mexican Nationals

- Passport and visa or
- Passport and Border Crossing Card (BCC)

Mexican Diplomats (and accompanying family members) holding diplomatic or official passports, not permanently assigned to the United States, may enter without a visa or Border Crossing Card for a stay not to exceed six months. Family members not traveling with the principal diplomat require a visa to enter the United States.

NATO personnel attached to NATO Allied Headquarters in the United States traveling with official orders and a NATO identity card are exempt passport and visa requirements.

Bahamian Nationals or British Subject Residents of the Bahamas: A visa is not required if, before boarding, the passenger is pre-inspected by CBP in the Bahamas to determine admissibility.

British Subject Residents of the Cayman Islands or of the Turks and Caicos Islands: A visa is not required if the passenger arrives directly from the Cayman Islands or the Turks and Caicos Islands and presents a current certificate from the clerk of the court indicating the individual does not have a criminal record.

British Nationals of the British Virgin Islands traveling directly to the U.S. Virgin Islands: A visa is not required of a British National of the British Virgin Islands (BVI) proceeding directly to the U.S. Virgin Islands from BVI. British Citizens residing in the BVI may use the Visa Waiver Program.

Visa Waiver Program Traveler: Citizens of specified countries are eligible to travel to the United States without a visa for tourism or business for stays of 90 days or less.

II. Arrival by Land & Sea *

A. U.S. CITIZENS must provide one of the following:

- U.S. Passport
- U.S. Passport Card
- Trusted Traveler Cards (NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, or Global Entry Card)
- State or Provincial issued enhanced drivers license

Special Classes of U.S. Citizens:

- U.S. Citizen **military personnel on active duty** with official travel orders and military ID may be boarded without a U.S. passport.
- U.S. Citizen **merchant mariners with a U.S. Merchant Mariner Card** indicating U.S. citizenship may be boarded without a U.S. passport.
- U.S. Citizens and Nationals who **travel directly between the United States** and its possessions and territories, without touching at a foreign port or place, are not required to present a valid passport. The United States possessions and territories include Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Swains Island, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- Enhanced tribal card
- Native American tribal photo identification card

* Arrival by sea from the Western Hemisphere. If arriving by sea from the Eastern Hemisphere, please refer to Section I "Arrival by Air" for document requirements.

B. U.S. RESIDENTS — must provide one of the following:

- Permanent resident card, Form I-551
- Expired conditional resident card, Form I-551, accompanied by Notice of Action, Form I-797 indicating the card is extended
- Immigrant visa and passport
- Temporary residence stamp (“ADIT”) contained in a passport or on Form I-94
- Reentry permit, Form I-327
- Refugee travel document, Form I-571
- Parole authorization, Form I-512
- Employment authorization document, Form I-766
- U.S. Government issued transportation letter / Lincoln Boarding Foil

Exceptions**Child born abroad to lawful permanent resident**

may be boarded if the child was born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident alien of the United States, provided that the child’s application for admission to the United States is made within two years of birth and the child is accompanied by the parent who is applying for readmission as a permanent resident upon the first return of the parent to the United States after the birth of the child.

Child born abroad to an accompanying parent after issuance of an immigrant visa to the parent but before the parent’s initial admission as an immigrant may be boarded as long as the child has a passport or is listed in a parent’s passport with a birth certificate.

Alien member of the U.S. Armed Forces in possession of official orders and military identification card.

C. VISITORS / TRANSIT PASSENGERS — must provide the following:

- Passport and visa (unless visa exempt)

Visa Exempt Visitors

Canadian nationals – must provide one of the following:

- Passport
- Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant classifications (see Part IV)
- Canadian Citizenship Certificate
- NEXUS, FAST, SENTRI
- Indian and Northern Affairs Card
- State or provincial issued enhanced drivers license

Bermudans

- Passport required. Exempt visa requirements with the exception of E, K and V nonimmigrant visa classifications (see part IV).

Mexican nationals

- Passport and visa or border crossing card (Land)
- Passport and visa or passport and border crossing card (Sea)

Mexican diplomats (and accompanying family members) holding diplomatic or official passports, not permanently assigned to the United States, may enter without a visa or Border Crossing Card for a stay not to exceed six months. Family members NOT traveling with the principal diplomat require a visa to enter the United States.

NATO personnel attached to NATO Allied Headquarters in the United States traveling with official orders and NATO identity card are exempt passport and visa requirements.

Bahamian nationals or British subject residents of the Bahamas: A visa is not required if, prior to boarding, the passenger is pre-inspected by CBP in the Bahamas to determine admissibility.

British subject residents of the Cayman Islands or of the Turks and Caicos Islands: A visa is not required if the passenger arrives directly from the Cayman Islands or the Turks and Caicos Islands and presents a current certificate from the Clerk of the Court indicating the individual does not have a criminal record.

British nationals of the British Virgin Islands traveling directly and only to the U.S. Virgin Islands: A visa is not required of a British National of the British Virgin Islands (BVI) who is proceeding directly to the U.S. Virgin Islands from BVI. British Citizens residing in the BVI may use the VWP.

Visa Waiver Program traveler: Citizens of specified countries are eligible to travel to the United States for tourism or business for stays of 90 days or less without first obtaining a visa.

III. Miscellaneous Categories

A. VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

The VWP enables citizens of specific countries to travel to the United States for tourism or business for 90 days or fewer without a visa.

Citizens of the countries listed on the next page are eligible to travel without a visa, provided the following criteria are met:

- Passport must be an e-passport.*
- Traveler is not a permanent resident of the United States
- Traveler is seeking entry for 90 days or fewer as a temporary visitor for business, pleasure or transit
- Arrives via air or sea on a signatory carrier
- Has an approved ESTA travel authorization**
- Has return / onward tickets
- Travel may not terminate in contiguous territory or adjacent islands unless the traveler is a resident of those areas

*An e-passport is an enhanced secure passport with an embedded electronic chip. One can readily identify an e-passport, because it has a unique international symbol on the cover

**** ESTA— Electronic System for Travel Authorization**

The Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) is a web-based system to collect information on the Visa Waiver Program nationals before boarding U.S. bound—air or sea carriers. Registration in ESTA is mandatory for citizens of all 38 countries. Please refer online at <http://esta.cbp.dhs.gov> for more information.

Visa Waiver Program — Participating Countries

Andorra	Hungary	Norway
Australia	Iceland	Portugal
Austria	Ireland	San Marino
Belgium	Italy	Singapore
Brunei	Japan	Slovakia
Chile	Latvia	Slovenia ¹
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	South Korea
Denmark	Lithuania	Spain
Estonia	Luxembourg	Sweden
Finland	Malta	Switzerland
France	Monaco	Taiwan ⁵
Germany ³	Netherlands	United Kingdom ²
Greece ⁴	New Zealand	

Visa Waiver Program, continued

1. Citizens and nationals of Slovenia may use only the red cover Slovenian passport for admission into the United States under the Visa Waiver Program.
2. Persons presenting UK passports must possess the unrestricted right of permanent abode in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man to be eligible for the VWP. The passport nationality must say “British Citizen.”
3. German Kinderreisepass, emergency and temporary passports are not valid for visa waiver travel. For more information please refer online at <http://www.cbp.gov/contact>.
4. Only Greek e-PP issued by the Hellenic Police as of August 26, 2006, is valid for travel under VWP.
5. Only the Taiwan e-PP with personal identification numbers are VWP eligible.

VWP countries’ emergency and temporary passports are subject to the electronic passport (e-passport) requirements. VWP emergency and temporary passports that do not meet the e-passport requirement are no longer accepted for travel under the VWP to the United States.

B. Guam — Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

(G-CNMI) Visa Waiver Program

GCVWP applicants may be boarded without a visa, providing all of the following criteria are met:

- Arrives on a G-CNMI VWP signatory carrier
- Traveling directly to Guam or the CNMI
- Seeking entry for 45 days or fewer, as a visitor for business or pleasure
- Holds a round-trip ticket with a confirmed departure date not exceeding 45 days from the date of admission
- Has completed and signed Form I-736 and Form I-94
- Is a citizen of and has an e-passport issued by one of the following eligible countries:

Australia	Malaysia	Singapore
Brunei	Nauru	South Korea
Hong Kong*	New Zealand	Taiwan**
Japan	Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom

* Including citizens of the former colony of Hong Kong who are in possession of the United Kingdom passport that states “British National Overseas” or holders of the special administrative region (SAR) travel document. Both of these travel documents must be in conjunction with a Hong Kong identification card.

** Only applies to residents of Taiwan who:

- 1) begin their travel in Taiwan and who travel on direct flights from Taiwan to Guam or the CNMI.
- 2) have a Taiwan National Identity Card and a valid Taiwanese passport with a valid reentry permit issued by the Taiwan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

C. PAROLE OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS INTO GUAM / CNMI

On November 15, 2011, the Secretary of Homeland Security signed a decision memorandum permitting citizens of Russia to be paroled into Guam under the discretionary parole authority of the secretary. A citizen of Russia is eligible to be paroled into Guam, in addition to the CNMI; provided, the traveler meets the following conditions:

- Travel to Guam and/or the CNMI on a signatory carrier to the G-CNMI VWP directly from a foreign port of embarkation.
- Travel to either Guam and/or the CNMI must not to exceed forty-five (45) days.
- A citizen of Russia may be paroled into either Guam or the CNMI, may travel between Guam and the CNMI, but may not remain in the region longer than forty-five (45) days.
- Be in possession of a round-trip ticket that is nonrefundable and nontransferable and bears a departure date not exceeding forty-five (45) days from the date of entry to Guam or the CNMI.
- Be in possession of a completed and signed Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Information Form (CBP Form I-736)
- Be in possession of a completed CBP Form I-94, Arrival-Departure Record.
- Be in possession of a valid, unexpired International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)-compliant, passport
- Traveler must be classifiable as a visitor for business or pleasure.
- Parole authorization is limited to Guam and the CNMI only and does not confer the benefit of travel to another location within the United States or its possessions and territories, including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Swain Islands.
- Visitors who are paroled under this authority may not engage in local employment or labor for hire.

D. VALIDITY OF CERTAIN FOREIGN PASSPORTS

Six Month Rule

Visitors traveling to the United States are required to have a passport valid for six months beyond the period of their intended stay in the United States. Travelers applying for admission within 6 months of the expiration date of the passport from the list of countries below are exempt the 6 month requirement and may be admitted up to the expiration date of their passport. Travelers bearing passports from countries not on the below list must present passports with at least 6 month validity beyond their intended period of stay.

Andorra	Guyana	Panama
Angola	Haiti	Papua New Guinea
Antigua and Barbuda	Hong Kong	Paraguay
Antilles	(Certificates of	Peru
Argentina	Identity and	Philippines
Armenia	Passports)	Poland
Aruba	Hungary	Portugal
Australia	Iceland	Qatar
Austria	India	Romania
Bahamas, The	Indonesia	Russia
Barbados	Ireland	San Marino
Belgium	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Belize	Italy	Serbia
Bermuda	Jamaica	Seychelles
Bolivia	Japan	Singapore
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Kosovo	Slovakia
Brazil	Latvia	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Lebanon	South Africa
Burma	Libya	South Korea
Canada	Liechtenstein	Spain
Chile	Lithuania	Sri Lanka
Colombia	Luxembourg	St. Kitts and Nevis
Costa Rica	Macau	St. Lucia
Cote d'Ivoire	Macedonia	St. Vincent and The Grenadines
Croatia	Madagascar	Suriname
Cyprus	Maldives	Sweden
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Switzerland
Denmark	Malta	Taiwan
Dominica	Mauritania	Thailand
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
Egypt	Mexico	Tunisia
El Salvador	Monaco	Turkey
Estonia	Mongolia	Tuvalu
Ethiopia	Montenegro	Ukraine
Fiji	Mozambique	United Arab Emirates
Finland	Netherlands	United Kingdom
France	Nepal	Uruguay
Gabon	New Zealand	Uzbekistan
Georgia	Nicaragua (for all	Vatican (Holy See)
Germany	passports)	Venezuela
Greece	Nigeria	Zimbabwe
Grenada	Norway	
Guatemala	Pakistan	
Guinea	Palau	

E. LISTING OF ADJACENT ISLANDS

Anguilla	Haiti
Antigua	Jamaica
Aruba	Marie-Galante
Bahamas	Martinique
Barbados	Miquelon
Barbuda	Montserrat
Bermuda	Saba
Bonaire	St. Barthelemy
British Virgin Islands	St. Eustatius
Cayman Islands	St. Kitts-Nevis
Cuba *	St. Lucia
Curacao	St. Maarten / St. Martin
Dominica	St. Pierre
Dominican Republic	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Grenada	Trinidad and Tobago
Guadeloupe	Turks and Caicos Islands

** Cuba is not always treated as an adjacent island nation for the purpose of entry into the United States. It is excluded when the specific reference so states.*

F. ELECTRONIC VISA UPDATE SYSTEM (EVUS)

EVUS is the online system used by nationals of China holding a 10-year B1/B2, B1 or B2 visa to periodically update basic biographic information to facilitate their travel to the United States. In addition to a valid visa, such travelers will be required to complete an EVUS enrollment to be admitted into the United States. Each EVUS enrollment will require travelers to provide their name, birth date, emergency contact, passport information, biographical and employment information. Travelers requiring EVUS must be approved before obtaining a boarding pass and arriving to the United States. For more information go to www.cbp.gov/EVUS.

G. AUTOMATIC REVALIDATION

Visitors (and accompanying spouses and/or children) whose visas have expired may be boarded provided they meet the following requirements:

- Arriving from Canada or Mexico
- Absent from the United States in Canada or Mexico for 30 days or fewer
- In possession of an endorsed Form I-94 showing an unexpired period of initial admission or extension of stay
- In possession of a passport
- Have not applied for a new U.S. visa while abroad
- Have changed or maintained same visitor status (22 CFR 41.112(d))

Students and exchange visitors holding visas in the F and J categories must meet all of the following to qualify for automatic revalidation:

- Arriving from Canada, Mexico or adjacent islands (except Cuba)
- Absent from the United States in Canada, Mexico or adjacent islands for 30 days or fewer
- In possession of certificate of eligibility, Form I-20 for F-1, or Form DS-2019 for J-1
- In possession of an endorsed Form I-94 showing an unexpired period of initial admission or extension of stay
- In possession of a passport
- Have not applied for a new U.S. visa while abroad
- Have changed or maintained same visitor status (22 CFR 41.112(d))

A Form I-94 paper or electronic printout can be used for revalidation purposes.

The provisions of automatic visa revalidation do not apply to nationals of Iran, Sudan and Syria.

G. ELECTRONIC FORM I-94

CBP generates electronic I-94s in the air and sea environment. Paper form I-94s are no longer required for air or sea travelers. They can access their I-94s upon arrival at <https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/I94/>. An I-94 website printout is the same as the paper form I-94.

I-94 Admission Number Retrieval
Page 1 of 1


U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Securing America's Borders

[Get I-94 Number](#)
[I-94 FAQ](#)

Admission (I-94) Number Retrieval
 Admission (I-94) Record Number: 69000050062

Admit Until Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 10/10/2012

Details provided on Admission(I-94) form:

Family Name:	LJ
First (Given) Name:	Lydia
Birth Date (MM/DD/YYYY):	01/01/1990
Passport Number:	P122123213
Passport Country of Issuance:	Mexico
Date of Entry (MM/DD/YYYY):	04/11/2012
Class of Admission:	B1

► If an employer, local, state or federal agency requests admission information, present your admission (I-94) number along with any additional required documents requested by that employer or agency.

► Note: For security reasons, we recommend that you close your browser after you have finished retrieving your I-94 number.

<http://apsms-dt022.dev1.cbp.dhs.gov:9001/I94/request.html>
6/27/2012

Part II:

**Required Documents
For Departure By Air**

II. Departure By Air

The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) requires all air travelers (including U.S. Citizens) to and from North and South America, the Caribbean, and Bermuda to have a passport or other accepted document that establishes the bearer's identity and nationality to enter or re-enter the United States.

Unless otherwise indicated, all travel documents must be valid and unexpired.

A. U.S. CITIZENS — must provide one of the following:

- U.S. passport
- NEXUS Card (only at designated NEXUS locations)

Exceptions:

1. **U.S. citizen military personnel on active duty** may be boarded without a U.S. Passport if in possession of official travel orders and valid military ID.
2. **U.S. citizen merchant mariners** may be boarded without a U.S. passport if in possession of U.S. Merchant Mariner Card indicating U.S. citizenship.
3. United States citizens and nationals who travel **directly between the United States** and its possessions and territories, without touching at a foreign port or place, are not required to present a passport. The United States possessions and territories include Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Swains Island, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

B. U.S. RESIDENTS — must provide one of the following:

- Passport
- Permanent Resident Card, Form I-551
- Temporary Residence Stamp (“ADIT”) contained in a passport or on a I-94
- Reentry Permit, Form I-327
- Refugee Travel Document, Form I-571
- Alien member of the U.S. Armed Forces in possession of official orders and military identification card.

C. Visitors — must provide the following:

- Passport

Exceptions:

Emergency Travel Document: An emergency travel document is issued by a foreign embassy or consulate specifically for travel to the bearer's home country. It typically has a short validity date (one year or less) and may limit the number of entries. An emergency travel document may be like a traditional passport booklet or a single sheet of paper on foreign consulate letterhead.

National identity cards, cedulas, matriculas consular, certificates of citizenship, certificates of naturalization and other civil identity or vital statistics documents are NOT considered travel documents and are NOT valid for departure from the U.S. by air.

Removal Orders: Removal orders are documents used to remove, withdraw or deport inadmissible passengers from the United States. There are various forms of removal orders issued by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). One of the most commonly seen is the single journey travel letter.

NOTE: Destination countries may require additional documentation.

[illegible]

Single Journey Letter

Part III:

U.S. Travel Document Examples

PART III: U.S. Travel Documents

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United States Passports

The U.S. Department of State issues diplomatic passports (black cover), official passports (maroon cover), service passports (grey cover) and tourist passports (blue cover).



E-Passport

United States Passports



Date of expiration / Date d'expiration /
15 Nov 2018
Amendments / Modifications / En



1998 Version

Date of expiration / Date d'expiration /
10 AUG 2017



Emergency Passport

The U.S. Passport Card is an acceptable stand alone Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) compliant document for entry into the United States at all land and sea ports of entry.



Military Identification Card

United States military personnel on active duty may be boarded without a passport if in possession of official travel orders and a military identification card.



REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION FOR TRIP TRAVEL OF DOD PERSONNEL				DATE OF REQUEST (Month/Day/Year)	
REQUEST FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL					
2. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)		3. POSITION, GRADE, RANK		4. POSITION TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	
5. LOCATION OF PERMANENT DUTY STATION (POB)		6. ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENT		7. DUTY STATION NUMBER	
8. TYPE OF TRIP		9. TRIP PURPOSE (See DD FORM 1576, Chapter 1)		10. APPROVAL DATE	
11. TRIP DATES		12. TRIP DATES		13. TRIP DATES	
14. TRIP PURPOSE (See DD FORM 1576, Chapter 1)					
15. TRIP PURPOSE (See DD FORM 1576, Chapter 1)					
16. TRIP PURPOSE (See DD FORM 1576, Chapter 1)					
17. TRIP PURPOSE (See DD FORM 1576, Chapter 1)					
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99. TRIP PURPOSE (See DD FORM 1576, Chapter 1)					
100. TRIP PURPOSE (See DD FORM 1576, Chapter 1)					

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT	
AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552a, 562, and 5 U.S.C. 552a	
PURPOSE: This statement is used for reviewing, approving, and authorizing for official travel.	
ROUTINE USE: None.	
DISCLOSURE: Voluntary, however, failure to provide the requested information may delay or preclude timely authorization of your travel.	
16. REMARKS: (For use only to provide the requested information, such as: name, address, organization, telephone, fax, etc.)	
DD FORM 1610 (BACK), JAN 2001	

Military Orders Forms DD-1610

Note: Some valid military travel orders are not on forms DD 1610

U.S. Merchant Mariner Credential

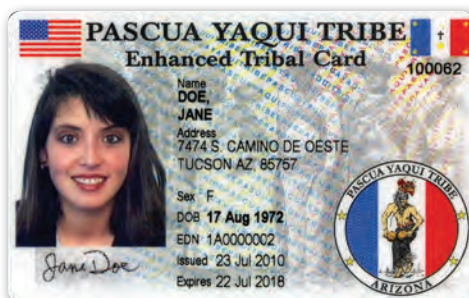
The U.S. merchant mariner credential may be accepted in lieu of a U.S. passport provided the bearer is designated on the document as a United States citizen.



Enhanced Drivers' License



Enhanced Tribal Card



Enhanced drivers licenses and enhanced tribal cards provide proof of identity and U.S. citizenship. These documents have been developed by many states to comply with travel rules under the WHTI. Enhanced drivers licenses and enhanced tribal cards can be used by U.S. citizens instead of a passport to cross the land border with Canada or Mexico.

Trusted Traveler Cards

Global Entry Card

Global Entry is a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) program that allows expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States at select airports with Global Entry kiosks .



SENTRI Card

The Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) is a U.S. CBP program that allows expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Participants may enter the United States by using dedicated primary lanes into the United States at southern land border ports.



NEXUS Card

The NEXUS program allows pre-screened travelers expedited processing when entering the United States and Canada. Program members use dedicated processing lanes at designated northern border ports of entry, NEXUS kiosks when entering Canada by air and Global Entry kiosks when entering the United States via Canadian Preclearance airports. NEXUS members also receive expedited processing at marine reporting locations



The Free and Secure Trade (FAST) is a commercial clearance program for known low-risk commercial vehicles entering the United States from Canada and Mexico (not pictured).

Permanent Resident Cards

A Lawful Permanent Resident may travel to the United States without a passport with a Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551). Cards with expired I-551s may be boarded without penalty if the card was issued with a 10-year expiration date.

Card Expires: **05/10/11**



DHS 2017 Version

Card Expires: **11/14/22**



DHS 2010 Version



DHS 2004 Version

CARD EXPIRES 01/02/18

Permanent Resident Cards, continued



DOJ 1997 Version



The DOJ 1997 version of the Permanent Resident Card should be expired.



1977 Version is still valid

The only valid permanent resident cards used for travel are listed in this guide. If a passenger presents a permanent resident card not listed in this guide, please contact a Regional Carrier Liaison Group (RCLG) representative for card authenticity prior to boarding.

Notice of Action

A conditional resident with an expired resident card (with a two-year expiration date) may be boarded if also in possession of a Notice of Action (Form I-797). The form extends the validity of the card for a specified length of time, generally one year. The "receipt date" of the form has no effect on the validity of the card. A passport is not required.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Form I-797C, Notice of Action

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.

RECEIPT NUMBER 25014-0105-50009	CASE FILE 1
RECEIPT DATE August 25, 2014	PROBATION DATE August 25, 2014
PROBATION DATE August 25, 2014	PROBATION DATE August 25, 2014
PROBATION DATE August 25, 2014	PROBATION DATE August 25, 2014

Case Name: SMITH, SAM
Notice Type:
Card Expires: **05/10/11**

Your alien card is extended 1 year employment & travel authorized. Processing Your Form will require a minimum of 30 days. If you have not heard from us within 12 Months, then may contact this office

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PERMANENT RESIDENT**

Surname: SPECIMEN
Given Name: TEST V
USCIS#: 000-000-201
Category: CR1
Country of Birth: Democratic Republic of Congo
Date of Birth: 17 AUG 1958
Sex: M
Card Expires: 05/10/11
Resident Since: 01/01/10

Please see the additional information on the back. You will be notified separately about any other cases you find.
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE
U. S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SERVICE
P.O. BOX 87521
LINCOLN, NE 68501-2521
Customer Service Telephone: 800-375-5283

Please see the back of this notice for important information.

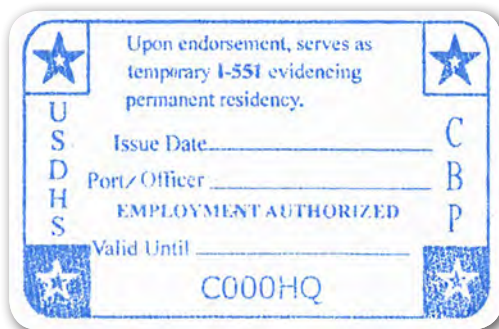
Form I-797C 10-02-12 V

DHS 2017 Version

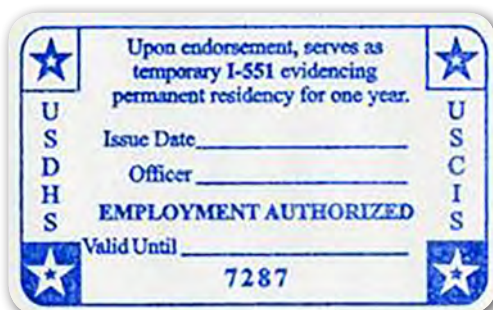
Note: Appearance and data elements of Form I-797 may vary dependent on issuing offices from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. If unsure about Form I-797, please contact the RCLG before boarding.

ADIT Stamps

A lawful permanent resident (LPR) may re-enter the United States with a valid ADIT Stamp. The stamp is provided to residents as temporary evidence of their status. The stamp may be affixed to a passport or to Form I-94. The stamp may be issued by CBP or USCIS.



CBP Version



USCIS Version

Immigrant Visa

An immigrant visa is issued by the Department of State and will be affixed inside the passport of the immigrant.

Once an immigrant has been admitted to the United States the immigrant visa becomes a re-entry document, valid for one year from the endorsement date. The statement **“UPON ENDORSEMENT SERVES AS TEMPORARY I-551 EVIDENCING PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR 1 YEAR”** will be printed in the body of the visa directly above the machine-readable zone. This documentation is acceptable for travel and employment and is intended to replace the ADIT stamp.



Permit to Re-Enter

A lawful permanent resident may re-enter the United States with Permit to Re-Enter (Form I-327) without possession of a permanent resident card. Absence from the United States may exceed one year when a Re-Entry Permit is presented.



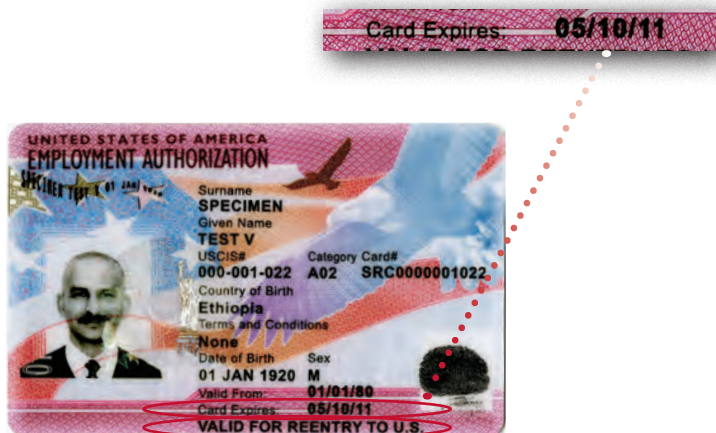
2007 Version



34 U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Employment Authorization Documents (EAD)

Employment Authorization Documents (Form I-766) are issued to lawful temporary residents of the United States or certain non-immigrants as evidence of their authorization to accept employment. If the unexpired EAD is annotated on the front of the card “VALID FOR RE-ENTRY TO THE U.S.,” carriers may board these passengers presenting this document. The EAD card annotated with “VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.” can be used as a stand-alone document.



VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.

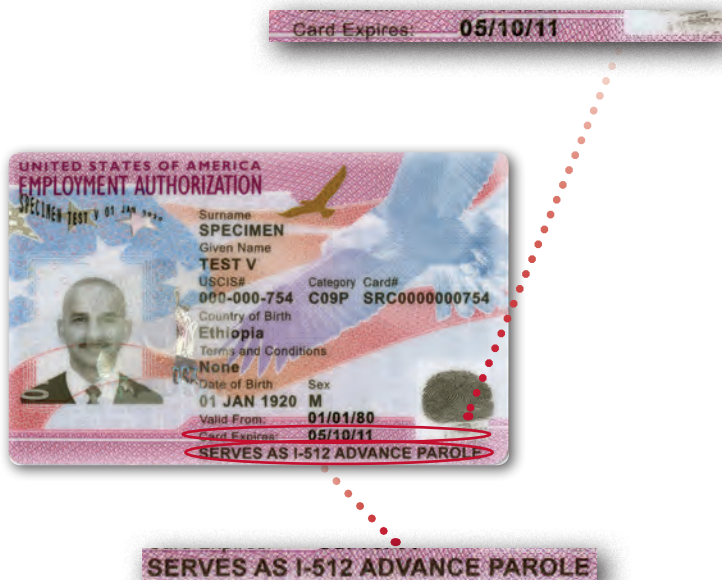


NOT VALID FOR REENTRY TO U.S.

Please note: Not all Employment Authorization Documents are valid for travel. If the front of the card is annotated “NOT VALID FOR RE-ENTRY TO U.S.,” carriers must not board these passengers unless they have valid U.S. entry documents outlined in this guide.”

Employment Authorization Document

The Combo Card (Form I-766) serves as a combination of evidence of an advance parole (Form I-512- on page 37) and of authorization for employment in the United States. If the unexpired EAD is annotated on the front of the card with “SERVES AS I-512 ADVANCE PAROLE,” carriers may board these passengers presenting this document. The EAD card annotated with “SERVES AS I-512 ADVANCE PAROLE,” can be used as a stand-alone document.



Parole Authorization

A Parole Authorization (Form I-512) allows the bearer to apply for entry or re-entry to the United States. Anyone presenting this document may be boarded up to the document's expiration date. An endorsement of the document by any stamp does not extend the printed expiration date on the parole letter.

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

I-512L, Authorization for Parole
of an Alien Into the United States

Name of Alien (First) (Middle) (Last)			Date
SMOKY THE BEAR			JULY 1, 2015
Date of Birth (Month) (Day) (Year)			File Number
JUNE 2, 1964			A00000000/WATER1111111
Place of Birth (City or town) (State or Province) (Country)		FOREST	
U.S. Address (Appt. number and/or in care of) (Number and street) (City or town) (State) (ZIP Code)		22 JUNGLE ROAD GROUNDS TREEBARK 55555	

Presentation of the attached duplicate will authorize a transportation line to accept the named bearer on board for travel to the United States without liability under section 273 of the Immigration and Nationality Act for bringing an alien who does not have a visa.

Presentation of the original of this document prior to June 30, 2016 will authorize an immigration officer at a port of entry in the United States to permit the named bearer, whose photograph appears hereto, to enter the United States:

☒ as an alien paroled pursuant to section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

AUTHORIZATION: The holder of this authorization has been granted T nonimmigrant status pursuant to Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The holder departed the United States temporarily for urgent humanitarian reasons and intends to return to the United States to resume status pursuant to the grant of T nonimmigrant status. Contingent upon his or her prima facie eligibility, the holder of this document shall be paroled into the United States pursuant to the authority of the Center Director, St Albans, Vermont. VALID FOR MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS FOR PAROLE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE TO APPLICANT: Presentation of this authorization will permit you to resume status pursuant to your grant of T nonimmigrant status upon your return to the United States. If your T nonimmigrant status is revoked you may be subject to removal proceedings under 235(b)(1) or 240 of the Act. If, after April 1, 1997, you were unlawfully present in the United States for more than 180 days, you may be found inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) of the Act when you return to the United States. If you are found inadmissible, you will need to qualify for a waiver of inadmissibility for any subsequent request for permanent resident status.

Laura B. Zuchowski

Laura B. Zuchowski, Center Director

Vermont Service Center

(Authorizing Office)

Y01D-010
















































































































ARRIVAL STAMP

Form I-512L (Rev. 08/31/05)Y

Note: Appearance and data elements of Form I-512 may vary dependent on issuing office

Transportation Letter

A transportation letter may be issued to a U.S. citizen, lawful permanent resident, or refugee at a U.S. embassy or consulate. This letter is sufficient for entry provided the holder of the letter travels before the expiration date.

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services		I-797F, Transportation Letter
AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSPORT ALIEN TO THE UNITED STATES		
Date Issued:	Jan 1, 2014	
This Document Valid Until:	Jul 1, 2014	
Name of Bearer:	John Smith	
Date/Place of Birth:	Mar 15, 1972	
Bearer's A-Number:	A012-345-678	
Gender:	Male	
Passport Number:	ABC999999	
<p>TO: TRANSPORTATION COMPANY TO: U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (CBP) OFFICER AT PORT-OF-ENTRY</p> <p>The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Citizenship and Immigration Services, has approved admission into the United States for the above named alien under Section 207(c) or Section 208(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.</p> <p>Presentation of this document will authorize a transportation line to accept the named bearer, whose photograph is attached, on board for travel to the United States on or before Jul 1, 2014 without liability under Section 273(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for transporting an alien without a visa to the United States.</p> <p>The bearer whose photograph appears below has been instructed to present the original of this letter to the Transportation Company on which travel to the United States is intended. The above-named person has also been instructed to present the duplicate of this letter in a sealed envelope to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officer at the port of entry used, where the sealed envelope should be opened.</p>		
Issued by:		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

Lincoln Boarding Foils

The Department of State may issue Lincoln boarding foils to U.S. lawful permanent residents, refugees, asylees, and parolees. The Lincoln boarding foil may be affixed on a passport or a Department of State Form DS-232 if the bearer does not have a passport.

The foil will have the following information in the annotation block. "NOT A VISA. FOIL PREPARED AT DHS REQUEST. MAY BE BOARDED WITHOUT TRANSPORTATION CARRIER LIABILITY." In addition, the visa class will be annotated as either "LPR" or, "ZZ" or "YY", or "PARCIS."





Expiration Date
28JUL2018



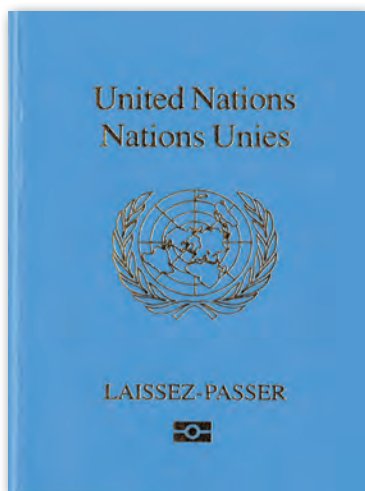
U.S. Border Crossing Cards

The Border Crossing Card, issued by the U.S. Department of State, is a card that combines a B1/B2 tourist visa with a Border Crossing Card. The Border Crossing Card will be issued only to Mexican nationals who are residents in Mexico in areas along the U.S.-Mexican border.



United Nations Laissez-Passer

The United Nations Laissez-Passer is an acceptable travel document for entry to the United States providing a class "G4" U.S. visa is affixed within.



Part IV:

Visa Classifications

PART IV: Visa Classifications

A-1	Govt. official and immediate family
A-2	Govt. official and immediate family
A-3	Employee of A-1 or A-2
B-1	Temporary visitor for business
B-2	Temporary visitor for pleasure
C-1	Transiting directly through U.S.
C1/D	Combined transit and crewman visa
C-2	Travel to the United Nations
C-3	Govt. official, immediate family/employee transit U.S.
CW-1	Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands transitional worker
CW-2	Spouse or child of CW-1
D-1	Crewman departing on same vessel of arrival
D-2	Crewman departing by other vessel or conveyance
E-1	Treaty trader, spouse and children
E-2	Treaty investor, spouse and children
E-2C	Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands investor, spouse, or child
E-3	Australian nationals in a specialty occupation
E-3D	Spouse of child E-3
E-3R	Returning E-3
F-1	Academic student
F-2	Spouse or child of F-1
F-3	Canadian or Mexican national commuter student
G-1	Representatives and employees of international organizations
G-2	Representatives and employees of international organizations
G-3	Representatives to and employees of international organizations
G-4	Representatives to and employees of international organizations
G-5	Employee or member of immediate family of G1-4
H-1B	Specialty occupations
H-1B1	Free trade professionals from Chile and Singapore
H-1C	Nurse
H-2A	Temporary agriculture worker
H-2B	Temporary agriculture worker skilled / unskilled
H-2R	Returning H-2B
H-3	Industrial trainee
H-4	Spouse or child of H-1 to H-3
I	Foreign media representative and immediate family
J-1	Exchange visitor
J-2	Spouse or child of J-1
K-1	Fiancé (e) of U.S. citizen
K-2	Child of K-1
K-3	Spouse of U.S. citizen
K-4	Child of K-3

L-1	Intra-company transferee
L-1B	Specialized knowledge intra-company transferee
L-2	Spouse or child of L-1
M-1	Vocational student or other non-academic student
M-2	Spouse or child of M-1
M-3	Canadian or Mexican national commuter student
N-8	Parent of foreign national classified as a Special Immigrant
N-9	Child of N-8 or special immigrant
NATO-1	Representatives and families
NATO-2	Representatives and families
NATO-3	Representatives and families
NATO-4	Representatives and families
NATO-5	Employees of NATO 1-4
NATO-6	Employees of NATO 1-4
NATO-7	Employee of NATO 1-6 or immediate family
O-1	Extraordinary ability
O-2	Accompany /assist O-1
O-3	Spouse or child of O-1 to O-2
P-1	Individual or team athletes, entertainment group
P-2	Artists and entertainers in reciprocal exchange programs
P-3	Artists and entertainers in culturally unique program
P-4	Spouse or child of P-1 to P-3
Q-1	International cultural exchange
Q-2	Irish Peace Process Cultural
Q-3	Spouse or child of Q-1 to Q-2
R-1	Religious worker
R-2	Spouse or child of R-1
S	Special non-immigrant
T	Special non-immigrant
U	Special non-immigrant
TN	Trade visa for Canada and Mexico, NAFTA
TD	Spouse or child of TN
V-1	Spouse of legal permanent resident
V-2	Child of V-1
V-3	Derivative child of V-1 or V-2
WB	Visitor for business admitted under Visa Waiver Program
WT	Visitor for pleasure admitted under Visa Waiver Program
YY	Department of State visa issued in lieu of transportation letter
ZZ	Department of State visa issued in lieu of transportation letter
PARCIS	United States Citizenship and Immigration Services International Operations authorization for parole

Part V:

Fineable Offenses Table

PART V: Fineable Sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)

The table below includes fines issued by CBP as according to the INA. Please refer to the INA and applicable regulations for further elaboration.

INA Sec	Circumstance	Max. Fine
234	No advance notice of aircraft arrival or aircraft landing at unauthorized place.	\$3,563
243(c)	Failure to remove passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(3)].	\$3,005
	Failure to pay passenger removal expenses as ordered [ref. 241(e)].	\$3,005
	Failure to receive back passenger as ordered [ref. 241(d)(1)].	\$3,005
	Failure to detain stowaway until inspected [ref. 241(d)(2)].	\$3,005
	Failure to pay for stowaway removal as ordered [ref. 241(e)].	\$3,005
	Failure to remove stowaway [ref. 241(d)(2)(C)].	\$7,512
251 (b)	Failure to report illegally-landed alien crew.	\$356
251 (d)	Performance of unauthorized longshore work by alien crew [ref. 258].	\$8,908
254(a)(1)	Failure to detain alien crewman prior to inspection.	\$5,345
254(a)(2)	Failure to detain alien crewman as ordered.	\$5,345
254(a)(3)	Failure to remove alien crewman as ordered.	\$5,345
255	Employment on passenger vessels of crewmen with certain afflictions.	\$1,782
256	Improper discharge of alien crewman.	\$5,345
257	Bringing alien to the U.S. as crewman with intent to evade CBP laws.	\$17,816
271	Failure to prevent unauthorized landing of aliens	\$5,345
272	Bringing an alien subject to refusal on a health-related ground.	\$5,345

INA Sec	Circumstance	Max. Fine
273(a)(1)	Bringing an alien without a valid unexpired entry document.	\$5,345
	Bringing an EVUS required alien without an EVUS authorization	\$5,345
273(a)(2)	Taking a fee, deposit, or consideration as a condition of boarding an alien.	\$5,345
	Bringing a Visa Waiver Program (VWP) alien without a valid machine-readable passport (MRP) after 10/26/04.	\$5,345
	Bringing a VWP alien without a digital photograph in a machine-readable passport after October 26, 2005.	\$5,345
	Bringing a VWP alien without a digital photograph in a MRP that includes an imbedded biometric chip after October 26, 2005.	\$5,345
	Bringing a VWP alien without an ESTA authorization.	\$5,345

Part VI:

Quick Reference Travel Document Charts

Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

United States Citizens

require one of the following:



US Passport



*Military ID Card
(with official travel orders)*



Merchant Mariner Credential



*NEXUS Card
(only via Canadian airports)*

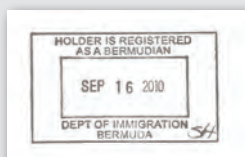
Part VI

Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

Canadian and Bermudan Citizens
require one of the following:



Passport



This stamp placed inside UK passport indicates Bermuda Citizenship



*NEXUS Card
(only via Canadian airports)*



Parole Letter

Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

Mexican Citizens
require one of the following:



Passport and Visa



Passport and Border Crossing Card



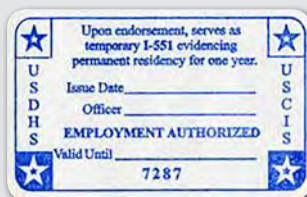
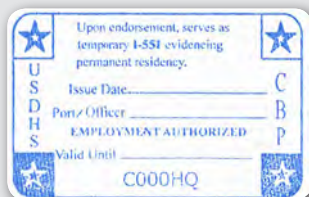
Parole Letter

Unexpired EAD

Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

Lawful Permanent Residents

require one of the following:



ADIT Stamp



DHS Travel Document



Immigrant Visa



Permanent Resident Card



Lincoln Boarding Foil



Transportation Letter

Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

VWP Eligible Travelers

require the following:



Must have an E-Passport

Document Requirements for ARRIVAL by Air

VWP Eligible Travelers (continued):



Greek Passport



Taiwan Passport

Personal ID Number

All Others require the following:



Passport and Visa

OR



Parole Letter



Unexpired EAD

Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

United States Citizens
require one of the following:



Passport



NEXUS Card



*Military ID Card
(with official travel orders)*



Merchant Mariner Credential

Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

Lawful Permanent Residents

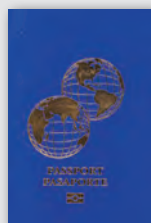
require one of the following:



Permanent Resident Card



Immigrant Visa



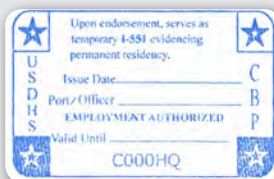
Passport



DHS Travel Document



Parole Letter



ADIT Stamps

Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

Canadian Citizens
require one of the following:



NEXUS Card



Passport

All Others require a passport or Emergency Travel Document or Removal Order.



Passport



Single Journey Letter



Emergency Travel Document

Document Requirements for DEPARTURE by Air

Examples of documents **not** acceptable
for entry to or departure from the United States by air:

- Driver's License
- Birth Certificate
- Citizenship Certificate (or Card)
- Naturalization Certificate
- Matricula Consular
- Cedula
- National Identification Card

When in doubt, contact the CBP Regional Carrier Liaison Group.

Document Requirements by LAND and SEA

United States Citizens
require one of the following:



US Passport



US Passport Card



SENTRI Card



NEXUS Card



*State or Provincial Issued
Enhanced Drivers License*



Enhanced Tribal Card



Global Entry Card

Document Requirements by LAND and SEA

Canadian Citizens
require one of the following:



NEXUS Card



Passport



SENTRI Card



Northern Affairs Card



State or Provincial Issued Enhanced Drivers License

Part VII:

The Advance Passenger Information System

The Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) was developed by the U.S. government in 1989 as a voluntary program in cooperation with the airline industry. Mandatory APIS requirements were first implemented under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001 and the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Reform Act of 2002. As a result of 9/11 Commission recommendations, Congress mandated that DHS establish a requirement to receive advance information on international passengers traveling by air and sea, prior to their departure as required in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

APIS Final Rule

On April 7, 2005, CBP published the APIS Final Rule. Under the regulations, carriers were required to electronically transmit passenger and crew APIS data for commercial flights arriving in and departing from the United States. The rule established data elements for each traveler including full name, date of birth and document information. Many of the required data elements are found in the Machine Readable Zone of a passport.

APIS Pre-Departure and Interactive APIS Quick Query

On Aug. 23, 2007, CBP published the APIS Pre-Departure Final Rule, with an effective date of Feb. 19, 2008. The rule amended existing regulations and provides three options for commercial air carriers to transmit data.

APIS Transmission

Air carriers may transmit predeparture APIS information either:

- Using the APIS Batch Transmission, in interactive or noninteractive form, that requires air carriers to transmit the complete manifest for all passengers 30 minutes prior to departure.
- Using the APIS Quick Query mode that allows air carriers to transmit in real time as each passenger checks in for the flight prior to boarding.

For vessels departing from foreign ports bound for the U.S., requirements are to transmit passenger and crew arrival manifest data between 24 to 96 hours prior to arrival. Vessel carriers departing the United States are required to transmit APIS data 60 minutes prior to departure.

APIS Document Validation

CBP implemented the Document Validation program that compares APIS data to document information that CBP has on file. Through Document Validation, CBP verifies the APIS data and uses existing interactive communications to advise carriers if the data is on file and if the document is valid. This adds additional security and streamlining of the check-in process.

To ensure accurate matching, the data elements such as the traveler's name, date of birth, and document-issuing country and number must be complete and correct. This can be accomplished by transmitting data that is contained in the Machine Readable Zone.

For more information, contact your APIS account manager.

Part VIII:

Human Trafficking

Potential Victims of Human Trafficking



Human trafficking is a global problem that touches every country in the world; thousands of men, women, and children are trafficked into forced labor situations and into the sex trade worldwide.

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud or coercion to exploit someone for forced labor, domestic servitude or commercial sex. Any minor (under the age of 18) engaged in commercial sex is a victim of human trafficking according to federal law, regardless of whether there is force, fraud or coercion. Victims of human trafficking can be of any age, citizenship, gender or any immigration status.

Human traffickers may use commercial aircraft flights as a means to facilitate their crime, either bringing victims into the United States or moving them throughout the country. Aviation personnel interact with thousands of people every day and have the opportunity to identify suspected human trafficking. The Blue Lightning Initiative, one of the lines of effort within the Department of Homeland Security's Blue Campaign, is a joint initiative led by CBP and the Department of Transportation. The initiative trains U.S. commercial airlines and their employees to identify potential human trafficking victims and notify federal authorities in realtime.

There are many indicators of human trafficking. Below are four indicators that you may encounter:

- The person has no control of his or her travel and identification documents
- The person has no freedom of movement to social interaction
- The person has no logical means of reaching or lacks knowledge of his or her final destination
- A child traveler does not seem to be accompanied by his or her parent or legitimate guardian

If you see any indicators of human trafficking, on the ground or in flight, on U.S. international or domestic flights, report them as soon as possible to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement tip line using one of the following:

- Call 866-347-2423 (toll-free in U.S. and Canada), 24 hours a day
- Call 802-872-6199 (tolls apply) in any country in the world, 24 hours a day
- Follow your airline's policy to report a tip immediately. This could be through the Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting System or the Domestic Event Network.
- In an emergency situation, call 911 or contact local law enforcement authorities

Do not confront the suspected trafficker or suspected victim.

Do not draw unnecessary attention to yourself, the suspected trafficker or victim that may alert to your suspicions.

Do report your observations.

Do report your tip as a "BLI tip."

For more additional information on the Blue Lightning Initiative, please visit www.cbp.gov/border-security/human-trafficking/blue-lightning.

If your airline would like to take part in the Blue Lightning Initiative, please contact bluecampaign@hq.dhs.gov or trafficking@dot.gov.

For information about the DHS Blue Campaign, please visit www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign.



U.S. Customs and
Border Protection

U.S. Customs and Border Protection
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www.cbp.gov

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